

Education at a Glance 2021

OECD Indicators

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/b35a14e5-en>

ISBN 978-92-64-36077-8 (print)

ISBN 978-92-64-81892-7 (PDF)

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Corrigendum

Page 31: “The only exception is Iceland, where upper secondary completion rates for first-generation immigrants who arrived at or before the age of 6 (79%) are higher than those for non-immigrants (75%).”

Page 49: All data for South Africa prior to 2020 have been updated, please refer to http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC for the updated values.

Pages 78-79: All data for South Africa prior to 2020 have been updated, please refer to http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC for the updated values.

Page 86:

Figure A4.3 : Brazil should be removed from the chart.

Page 141:

Table A7.1: Footnote: 1. 2007 refers to 2013 for Colombia; 2011 refers to 2015 for Colombia and 2012/2014 for the United States; 2016 refers to 2020 for Costa Rica, 2019 for Colombia, 2018 for Germany, 2017 for Mexico and the United States, 2015 for Chile, Israel and New Zealand, 2012 for Canada, Japan, Korea and the Russian Federation.

Pages 222-223:

Tables B6.1 and B6.2

Italy should be listed between Israel and Japan in the ‘International students’ part of the tables (rather than ‘foreign students’).

Page 354:

Table D2.1: The EU22 average for government dependent private institutions is “20” not “19”.

Page 356:

Table D2.3: The code for “All private institutions” and “Government-dependent private institutions” is “m” instead of value “1” for Israel.

Table D2.3: The code for “All private institutions” and “Independent private institutions” is “m” instead of values for Netherlands.

Page 368:

Box D3.2: “For example, the salaries of upper secondary school heads ranged from USD 76 533 in South Dakota to USD 147 757 in New Jersey, a difference of 93%, or USD 71 225”

Page 369:

“They decreased by 8% in Japan and by more than 25% in Greece as the result of reductions in remuneration, the implementation of new wage grids and salary freezes since 2011 (Table D3.6, available on line).”

Page 377: Table D3.3. the following note is deleted.

“**Note:** Where the year of reference for the earnings of tertiary-educated workers and the salaries of teacher differ, the earnings of tertiary-educated workers have been adjusted using deflators for private final consumption expenditure. See *Definitions* and *Methodology* sections for more information. Data available at: <http://stats.oecd.org>, Education at a Glance Database.”

Page 396: Figure D5.1: The value for pre-primary education in Japan should be 97%.

Page 413:

“Although earmarked grants are very common and are even the only mechanism used in Japan and the Russian Federation for the different categories of expenditure,...”

Page 447:

Table X2.2: in column 9, the year should be 2018 instead of 2019.